

Chronological Order

1

1762.

August 12, 13, 14 and October 17

HAVANA, Capitulation.

Manuscript. 39 pages

Title Page: Oficio del Governador de la Havana con inclusión de las capitulaciones y diligencias en su vista practicadas. No. 1. 1762. Capitulación de la Habana.

Letter from Juan del Prado, Governor of Havana, to Fr. Pedro Agustín Morel, Bishop of Cuba, enclosing a concurrent copy of the Spanish version of the treaty between Havana and Great Britain detailing the procedures and conditions of the surrender of Havana to Great Britain. The surrender treaty was accepted and signed by Count Albermarle and John J. Pocock, representing the British Empire, and by Juan del Prado, Governor of Cuba. Also attached is a copy of October 1762 edict from Bishop Morel stating the concurrence of the Church in the terms of the twenty three articles and explaining the procedures for the appointment of Church and Civil officials.

(On August first the British occupied Havana and opened the port to unrestricted commerce. Havana was returned to Spain a year later in exchange for the Floridas)

2

1770

CAPITAN DOMINGO CAYETANO DE CARDENAS, Capitán de Milicias en Yucatán y Defensor General de los naturales por su majestad y Encomendero de Tekax, Motul, Ticum, Tixuytun, Tzucacab y Polyuc.

Manuscript.

Title page: 1770. Copia del Testamento que hicieron por poder que les confirió D. Domingo Cayetano de Cárdenas, a su viuda Da. Felipa Díaz y demás tres que en él se expresan.

19 pages.

Will of Domingo Cayetano de Cárdenas made at his request by his wife, Felipa Díaz; Col. Alonso Manuel Peón; Antonio de Cárdenas, Regidor Perpetuo; and Sebastián Maldonado, Alcalde de Tabasco.

3

1788.

February 20, 1788

MANUEL ANTONIO FLORES, Viceroy of New Spain. (1788-1794)

Broadsheet, printed on official paper with the Royal Seal of King Charles IV.

Title heading: Manuel Antonio Flores Maldonado Martínez de Angulo y Bodquin, Caballero de la Orden de Calatrava, Comendador de Molinos y Laguna Rota en la misma, Teniente General de la Real Armada,

Signed by: Manuel Antonio Flores, Virey de Nueva España, and Juan (?) Soria, Notary.

The Viceroy Flores communicates a Royal decree extending the period of time during which subscriber could buy shares in the Philippine Company.

4 1793.
July 17, 1793

YUCATAN, Judiciary.

Manuscript written on official paper with the Royal Seal of King Charles IV.
75 pages.

Transcription of trial proceedings and evidentiary documents in a case involving the refusal of marriage of a daughter to Francisco Peralta, who is described as a "repugnant, barefooted servant of unknown origin." Most of the documents are signed by the governor of Yucatán, José Sabido de Vargas and by Luis de Pina y Mayo, Bishop of Yucatán. The trial ran from June 26 to July 17, 1793.

5 1797.
August 3, 1797

ROYAL DECREE.

With heading: EL REY *Idelfonso*

Dated and signed: "San Idelfonso a tres de Agosto de mil setecientos noventa y siete. Yo El Rey." And the rubric of King Charles IV.

Printed on official paper with the Royal Seal of King Charles IV.

4 page folder printed on first 3 pages.

Royal decree by King Charles IV communicating information about the Pope's permission for residents of the King's territories of America to eat meat up to four days during Lent.

6 1800
January 25, 1800

DON MIGUEL JOSEPH DE AZANZA, Viceroy of New Spain. (1800-1803)

Broadsheet printed on official paper with the Royal Seal of King Charles IV.

Title heading: Don Miguel Joseph de Azanza, Caballero de la Orden de Santiago, del Consejo de Estado de S. M., Virey, Gobernador y Capitán general de esta Nueva España y Presidente de su Real Audiencia &c. &c.

Signed by: The Viceroy, Miguel Joseph de Azanza; and Notary, José I. Negreyro y Soria.

The Viceroy Azanza decrees new measures to prevent beggars at the doors of the Cathedral and near churches after baptismal ceremonies.

7 April 30, 1800

PEDRO AGUSTIN ESTEVEZ UGARTE, Bishop of Yucatan. (1796-1834)

Broadsheet.

With heading: Nos el Doctor Pedro Agustín Estevez Ugarte por la divina gracia, y de la Santa Sede Apostólica Obispo de estas provincias de Yucatán y Tamasopo, del Consejo de su Magestad &c.

(At the end) Impreso en Mérida de Yucatán año 1813. Imprenta de Jesús F. Bates.

J. F. Bates

The Bishop addresses the Indians of his Diocese reminding them the dogmas, rules, and anathemas of the Catholic Church.

1801.
8 October 8, 1801

FELIX BERENGUER DE MARQUINA, Viceroy of New Spain. (1803-1808)
Broadsheet two columns printed on official paper with the Royal Seal of King Charles IV.
Signed by: Viceroy Félix Berenguer and Notary José Ignacio Negreiro y Soria.

The Viceroy Berenguer communicates the Royal Order of August 18, 1771, which, in order to prevent fraud, forbids the practice of making last wills in favor of the Church while the donator is sick.

1805.
9 September 19, 1805

ROYAL RESOLUTION
Signed by: Ximénez. México 19 de Septiembre, 1805
4 page folder printed on the first 2 pages.

Copy of resolution of King Charles IV stating that Papal bulls henceforth will be authorized by the King in order to prevent their illegal use by some clergymen and government officials.

1808
10 August 9, 1808

JOSE DE ITURRIGARAY, Viceroy of New Spain. (1742-1815; Gov. 1803-1808)
Wrapper title: JUNTA GENERAL celebrada en México el nueve de Agosto de mil ochocientos ocho, presidida por el Exmo. Señor Virrey D. Josef de Yturrigaray.

8 pages.
Signed by: Manuel Velázquez de León.

A report of the meeting held by the Junta General refusing to acknowledge Napoleon's brother Joseph Bonaparte, and paying allegiance to King Ferdinand VII.

(The colonies were unanimous in refusing to acknowledge Joseph Bonaparte and in paying allegiance to King Ferdinand. But since Ferdinand and his relatives were in prison, some other agency had to act as his trustee. A conflict began in which the gachupin reactionaries upheld the claims of the Spanish Liberal Juntas and the creole liberals asserted their loyalty to a reactionary King. Iturrigaray was viceroy of New Spain and had amassed a fortune by the sale of offices. He knew that the Spanish Junta would dismiss him from his viceroyalty if its authority was recognized; so he supported the creoles forming their own Junta.)

November 27, 1808.

11 YUCATAN. (Province)
Wrapper title: Demostraciones de Fidelidad de la Ciudad de Mérida de Yucatán. (At the end:) Impresas por Boloña: en la Habana. Año 1809 con Superior Permiso.
5 pages.

A publication by the government of Yucatán whereby the City of Mérida demonstrates its fidelity toward King Ferdinand VII and his restoration to the Spanish throne.

12 1809.
May 1, 1809

YUCATAN. (Province)
(At the end;) Impreso: Por ^{Bolonia} Bolanes Año 1809. Con permiso del Superior Gobierno.
5 pages.

Report of a meeting held by the Governor of Yucatán Pérez Baldelomar, Bishop Estévez y Ugarte, and other officials paying allegiance to the Royal Authorities of the Spanish Juntas as representatives of the King Ferdinand in prison.

(By the year 1809 the Mexican creoles liberals wanted to form their own Juntas rather accept the Spanish Juntas. Their activities were suppressed by the coup d'etat against the Viceroy Iturrigaray.)

1813.

13 YUCATAN. (Province)
Broadside.
With heading: REMITIDO.
(At the end:) Imreso (sic) en Mérida año de 1813. Oficina de D. J. F. Bates.

An article written by Juan José Duarte analysing some of the statements published by the newspaper El Aristarco No. 21 and concluding El Aristarco misread the articles 1, 7, 12, and 366 of the Constitution or that it had excessive imagination.

(The editor of El Aristarco, Yucatán's first newspaper, was Lorenzo de Zavala.)

14 YUCATAN. (Province)
With heading: P. 1 ad corint. Mea defensio apud eos qui me interrogant hec
est V. 3. C. 9.
(At the end:) Impreso en Mérida año de 1813. Oficina de D. J. ^{J. F. Bates} Batez.
7 pages. Includes and index.

An article written by the parish priest of Hochtun, Raymundo Pérez, refuting the false accusations made toward him in the No. 18 of El Aristarco, Yucatan's first newspaper.

15 February 27, 1813

CIRIACO GONZALEZ CARVAJAL, Encargado del Despacho de Gobernación de Ultramar.
With letter heading: Gobernación de Ultramar.
(At the end:) Reimpreso de orden del Gobierno, Mérida 27 de Febrero 1813.
Imprenta de D. José Tiburcio López y Hermanos.

Ciriaco González Carvajal transmits the Royal decree of Nov. 13, 1812, which declared Indians exempt from servitude and obvenciones, and orders the distribution of land among married Indians or those over 25 years old.

16 April 1, 1813

YUCATAN. (Province)

Broadside.

Title heading: Proclama. Los Diputados de Cortes por la provincia de Yucatán a sus habitantes.

(At the end:) Impreso en Mérida de Yucatán. Año de 1813. Imprenta de D. J. F. Bates.

Pedro de la Pradera
Rivas Bertiz Deputies from the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Yucatan -- José Martínez de la Pradera, Angel Alonso Pantiga, Juan Nepomuceno de Cárdenas, Eusebio Villamil and Juan Bertiz -- proclaiming obedience to the Spanish Constitution of 1812 and warning those who might disobey it.

(In 1813 Mexico was facing social revolution and by that time Morelos, one of the movement leaders, had abandoned the pretense of obedience to King Ferdinand VII. Although Yucatan was never involved in the cause, the authorities issued this document to prevent any misconduct among the citizens.)

17 April 26, 1813

YUCATAN. (Province)

Title heading: Proclama. La Diputación Provincial de Yucatán a sus habitantes. Yucatecos.

(At the end:) Impresa en Mérida. 26 de Abril 1813. Imprenta de D. J. ^FBates. 4-page folder printed on first 3 pages.

A proclamation by Deputies of the Province of Yucatán -- Manuel Artazo, Juan José Duarte, Ignacio de Rivas, Diego Hore, Andrés Ibarra and Pedro Manuel Escudero -- praising the advantages of the Spanish Constitution of 1812 for the welfare of the nation.

(During the year 1813 the social revolution led by Morelos faced problems when Callejas became Viceroy and took drastic measures to stop the revolution. This document was issued to convince the people that the social revolution was leading the country to destruction contrary to the aims of the Constitution of 1812.)

18 June 26, 1813

YUCATAN. (Province)

With heading: Muy Ilustre Ayuntamiento

(At the end:) Impreso en Mérida año 1813: oficina de Don José Francisco Bates. 4-page folder printed on all 4 pages.

Three letters concerning the problems of burying the numerous victims of the small-pox plague: The first letter is from the residents who live outside the walled city of Campeche to the city officials protesting an order that plague victims be buried in the cemetery outside the city wall. They write that since it is impossible to dig deep graves in the rocky soil the presence of plague corpses posed a serious health hazard. The second letter is a response from the city officials who state that the burial order was in the best interest of the city and that the residents "should suffer the inconvenience with resignation" and await the rainy season. The third letter is from the residents to the officials of the government of the Province of Yucatán. After summarizing the previous letters, the residents state that the situation had deteriorated and that the odor from the fetid corpses was unbearable. They request that the provincial officials take necessary steps to solve the problem.

8B Sept. 7, 1813

19B FELIX MARIA CALLEJA DEL REY, Viceroy of New Spain. (1816-1821)
Broadside.

With heading: Don Félix María Calleja del Rey, Bróder, Losada, Flores, Campeño,
Montero de Espinosa, Mariscal de Campo de los Ejércitos Nacionales,
Virey, Gobernador y Capitán General de esta N. E.
Signed by: Félix Calleja and José Ignacio Negreyro y Soria.

A broadside signed by Félix María Calleja, Viceroy of New Spain and José I. Negreyro y Soria, Notary Public. transmitting the Royal Order of March 16, 1813, which proclaimed March 19 as a holiday in observance of the publication of the Constitution of 1812.

(The Cortes of Cádiz assembled in the besieged City of Isla de León on Sept. 24, 1810 to draw up the Constitution of 1812, which was to become the classical liberal Constitution in the early 19th Century. One year after this proclamation, the Constitution was repudiated by Ferdinand VII.)

19 October 24, 1813

YUCATAN. (Province)

Caption title: No. 17. 1.er trimestre. Semanal de la Diputación Provincial de Yucatán.

(At the end:) Imprenta Patriótica de D. José Francisco Bates.

4-page folder printed on all 4 pages. Considerable foxing.

A weekly session report by the Deputies of the Province of Yucatán. Article No. 6 of this report deals mainly with problems arising from the freedom of press law which was being used by the revolutionaries to distort the facts and to promote their cause.

(In 1813 Mexico was still facing a social revolution that had begun in 1810.)

20 December 24, 1813

YUCATAN. (Province)

With heading: Vindicación Pública de D. Pablo Antonio Lenar Duque de Estrada.

(At the end:) Impreso en Mérida de Yucatán a 24 de Diciembre (sic) de 1813. En la Imprenta Constitucional y del Gobierno por D. J. F. Hidalgo.

10 pages.

The public vindication of Antonio Lenar, Duque de Estrada, proving his lineage and right of succession. Including all the legal documentation from 1768 to 1813.

21 1814.
January 4, 1814

MANUEL ARTAZO TORREDEMER, Governor of Yucatán. (1812-1815)

With heading: D. Manuel Artazo Torredemer, Brigadier de los Ejércitos Nacionales, Capitán General, Yntendente, y Gefe Político Superior de esta Provincia por S. M. &c.

Signed by: Manuel Artazo and Andrés Mariano Peniche.

(At the end:) Imprenta Constitucional y del Gobierno por D. J. F. Hidalgo año 1814.
4 pages. Printed on official paper with the Royal Seal of King Ferdinand VII.

This document, signed by the Governor of Yucatán and Notary Public, requests the Bishop to set special fees for the Indians because was impossible for them to pay existing fees after the obvenciones had been abolished by the Royal Decree of November 9, 1812.

22 January 4, 1814

YUCATAN. Obvenciones.

With heading: Instrucción Reglamentaria para el Gobierno. Recaudación.

(At the end:) Impreso en Mérida de Yucatán. Oficina Constitucional y del Gobierno: por D. J. F. Hidalgo Año de 1814

4-page folder printed on all 4 pages

Temporary measures for the collection and distribution of the liquid assets of the Church until a new resolution concerning obvenciones could be received from the King.

23 (21)
January 14, 1814

PEDRO AGUSTIN ESTEVEZ UGARTE, Bishop of Yucatan, Tabasco and Petén Itzá. (1796-1832)
With heading: Nos el Dr. D. Pedro Agustín Esteves y Ugarte por la gracia de Dios,
y de la Santa sede apostólica Obispo de las Provincias de Yucatán,
Tabasco y Peten Itza, del Consejo de S. M. &c. a nuestros amados
hijos y Ciudadanos los Indios, salud en N. S. Q. C.

(At the end:) Impreso en Mérida de Yucatán: Oficina Constitucional y del Gobierno:
por D. J. F. Hidalgo. Año 1814.

Signed by: Pedro Agustín Obispo de Yucatán, rubric on page 2 and 3.
4-page folder printed on first 3 pages.

A communication from the Bishop Pedro Agustín Estevez informing his Indian parishioners that they will begin to pay tithe and fees for religious services according to the Decree of 1812. The schedule of fees for religious services is included.

(The Royal Decree of November 9, 1812, had abolished Obvenciones for the Indians)

24 (22)
February 3, 1814

YUCATAN. (Province)

Title heading: Consulta de la Diputación Provincial de Yucatán en el expediente
de comercio libre.

(At the end:) Oficina Constitucional y del Gobierno por D. José Fernández Hidalgo.
Año 1814.

4-page folder printed on all 4 pages.

A proposal by the Deputies of the Province to the governor, urging consideration of the advantages of a free commerce as a measure to improve the economy of the state.

25 (23)
February 14, 21, 28, 1814

Revista: Clamores de la Fidelidad Americana contra la opresión o Fragmentos
para la historia futura en Mérida^{de} Yucatán.

(At the end:) Oficina P. y L. de José Francisco Bates.

3 issues, dated Feb. 14; Feb. 21; and Feb. 28, 1814. Pagination continuous,
beginnin with page 61 to page 102 (sic., i.e. 72)

Each issue contains a very strong editorial against the bando of Ex-viceoy Venegas which had established a curfew ordering the confiscation of all guns, and restricted the movement of priests. The editorials also repudiated the activities of Bishop Quijo del Llano and Bishop who were opposed to the Independence movement. *Queipo*

26 (24)
March 12, 1814

Broadside.

With heading: VIVA FERNANDO

(At the end:) Mérida de Yucatán: Imprenta Constitucional y del Gobierno al
cargo de D. M. Anguas, Año 1814.

A transmittal of an article from the official newspaper of Cuba related to the arrival of King Ferdinand to Spain. It also includes an article from the Royal Gazette with a false report from France on the last events of the Napoleonic War.

27 March 28, 1814

YUCATAN. (Province)

Broadside printed on both sides.

Title heading: Diputación Provincial.

(At the end:) Impreso en Mérida de Yucatán. Oficina Constitucional y del Gobierno por D. J. F. Hidalgo. Año 1814.

Resolution from the Deputies' meeting held on March 28, 1814, concerning Campeche's debts from the flour tax.

28 March 29, 1814

Broadside.

With heading: VIVA FERNANDO VII en España

(At the end:) Mérida de Yucatán; Año 1814. Imprenta Constitucional y del Gobierno al cargo de D. M. A.

A transmittal of a letter from Ferdinand VII after his arrival to Spain, following seven years of imprisonment. It also includes an article from the Royal Gazette reporting Ferdinand's return to Spain.

29 April 22, 1814

Broadside

With heading: Noticias del Reyno.

(At the end:) Imprenta Constitucional y del Gobierno a cargo de D. Manuel Anguas.

The governor of Yucatan, Artazo, communicates to the public news concerning the landing of King Ferdinand's army in Oaxaca without any resistance from the insurgents and of the magnificent parade by the citizens of Oaxaca, honoring King Ferdinand VII.

30 April 22, 1814

MANUEL ARTAZO Y TORREDEMER, Governor of Yucatan. (1812-1815)

Regulations.

4-page folder, printed on all 4 pages. Printed on official paper with the Royal Seal of King Ferdinand VII.

The governor Artazo communicates new tax regulations for vessels, flour, silk, cotton, etc.

31 June 7, 1814

IXIL, Yucatan.

Broadside.

Title heading: REMITIDO.

(At the end:) Mérida de Yucatán: Oficina P. y L. de D. J. F. Bates.-Año de 1814

A broadside published by officials of Ixil, Yucatan, on June 7, 1814, with information of the King's arrival on Spain after the downfall of the French.

32 June 18, 1814

BONAPARTE.

Title heading: NOTICIAS

(At the end:) Mérida de Yucatán: Imprenta del Gobierno, al cargo de D. M.

Anguas: año 1814.

4-page folder, printed on first 3 pages and manuscript note on the fourth page.

Summary of news from Gazeta Real of Jamaica, relating events after the downfall of Napoleon and transcribing Bonaparte's abdication.

In the last page there is handwritten information about the activities of Ferdinand VII after his state was restored as a result of Napoleon's abdication.

33 June 26, 1814

Broadside.

With heading: Alcance al Sabatino número XXVI

(At the end:) Imprenta del Gobierno, al cargo de don Manuel Anguas.

This supplement transmits news published in the Havana official newspaper which announced Peace in Europe and the crowning of Louis XVIII as new King of France on April 9, 1814, after the defeat and exile of Napoleon.

34 July 3, 1814

YUCATAN. (Province)

Title heading: Diputación Provincial de Yucatán, núm. 649. Año de 1814.

Cuenta de gastos de la Junta Provincial de Censura.

(At the end:) Oficina Constitucional y del Gobierno por D. M. Anguas.

4-page folder, printed on all 4 pages.

Anguas [sic]

Expense account of the Censorship Office from September 30, 1813, to March 31, 1814, requested by the Deputies of the Province.

35 July 10, 1814

CAP. JUAN ESTEBAN ARFIAN, Comandante del Batallón de Milicias Blancas en Yucatán.

Title heading: MANIFIESTO

(At the end:) Con licencia del Sr. Capitán General: Imprenta del Gobierno Año 1814

4-page folder printed on first 3 pages.

Description of all the festivities celebrated at the City of Mérida in honor of the King's arrival in Spain after his exile.

36 July 22, 1814

MANUEL ARTAZO Y TORREDEMER, Governor of Yucatan. (1812-1815)

Broadside printed on official paper with the Royal Seal of Ferdinand VII.

Signed by: Manuel Artazo and Andrés Mariano Peniche.

A broadside signed by the governor of Yucatan and a Public Notary prohibiting meetings and gatherings at night. It also forbids statements and articles against the King.

(This broadside was issued after King Ferdinand had abolished the Constitution of 1812 bringing great discontent to the citizens of Yucatan.)

37 August 17, 1814

Broadside.

Title heading: Rasgos Patrióticos

(At the end:) Con licencia: Imprenta del Gobierno.

An appreciation of the citizens that had helped the government of Yucatán to support its army.

38 August 30, 1814

MANUEL ARTAZO Y TORREDEMER, Governor of Yucatán. (1812-1815)

Broadside printed on both sides.

Title heading: España.

(At the end:) Con licencia del Sr. Capitán General. Imprenta del Gobierno.

A broadside issued by the Governor Artazo's orders, transmitting official letters received from Spain on August 1814.

39 September 2, 1814

Broadside printed on both sides.

Title heading: Viruelas Naturales

(At the end:) Con licencia. En Mérida^{de} Yucatán. Imprenta del Gobierno

A broadside providing information of the chicken pox cases in Tabasco and Campeche. It explains and recommend vaccination.

40 November 18, 1814

MANUEL ARTAZO Y TORREDEMER, Governor of Yucatan. (1812-1815)

Broadsheet in two columns with Spanish and Maya text in parallel columns.

Signed by: Manuel Artazo and Antonio Ma. Argaez.

This document, signed by the Governor Artazo and the Public Notary Argaez, placed an annual tax of 13 reals on each Indian.

41 December 21, 1814

FRANCISCO HEREDIA VERGARA, Governor of Tabasco.

Manuscript.

4-page folder written on first 3 pages.

(At the end:) Es copia. Signed by Francisco Heredia.

The governor of Tabasco, Francisco Heredia, list the disadvantages of the Decree of 1812 which abolished the obvenciones of the Indians.

42 1815.
August 1, 1815

Broadside printed on both sides.

With letter heading: Ministerio Universal de las Indias.

A royal Order transmitted by Lardizabal to the Governor of Yucatán enacting laws for the new Order of Knighthood "Real Orden Americana de Isabel la Católica".

43 October 7, 1815

FELIX MARIA CALLEJA DEL REY, Viceroy of New Spain. (1815-1821)

Broadsheet.

With heading: Don Félix María Calleja del Rey, Bruder, Losada, Flores Campeño, Montero de Espinosa, Teniente general de los Reales Ejércitos, Virey, Gobernador y Capitán general de esta N. E., Presidente de su Real Audiencia,

Signed by: Félix Calleja and Jose Ignacio Negreyro y Soria.

A broadsheet signed by Félix María Calleja, Viceroy, and Notary Public José Ignacio Negreyro y Soria, communicating Royal Order of Jan. 31, 1815 whereby the King orders the maintenance without change of the laws No. 6 and 7 of Recopilación de Indias.

(By decree of Nov. 9, 1812, all the Indians were exempt of any personal services along with the Obvenciones. This decree was not taken favorably by the Church and public officials who asked the King to reconsider it. This document was the answer to their petition.)

44 October 12, 1815

FERNANDO VII, King of Spain.

~~Manuscript~~, written on official paper with the Royal Seal of King Ferdinand VII.

Signed by: Ferdinand VII: "Yo el Rey" with rubric, Pedro Agustín Estévez, Bishop of Yucatán, and by Antonio Manuel, secretary.

6 pages.

A letter from the King Ferdinand VII to the Bishop of Yucatán allowing him to continue with the obvenciones in his Diocese, which were suspended by Decree of November 9, 1812.

(The King made this allowance after receiving reports and complaints from Yucatán proving the need of obvenciones.)

45 December 11, 1815

MORELOS. (?)

Broadside.

Title heading: Gran Noticia

(At the end:) Imprenta del Gobierno

A broadside reproducing a report sent to the Viceroy Calleja by Eugenio Villafañá, informing him of the capture of the rebel Morelos and his men.

(The members of the Revolutionary Congress asked Morelos to escort them over the long journey to Tehuacan. They crossed the Mescalita River without mishap but at Temalaca they met the a Spanish army. Confronted by superior forces Morelos ordered Nicolás Bravo to guide the Congressmen into safety while, with a few followers, he would divert the attention of the pursuers. He was captured by one of his former lieutenants, taken to Mexico City and executed.)

46 1816.
January 15, 1816

FRANCISCO HEREDIA VERGARA, Governor of Tabasco.
Manuscript.

Signed by: Francisco Heredia Vergara, José Ecház, and Francisco Jiménez.
2 pages.

Francisco Heredia Vergara, governor of Tabasco transmits a letter sent to him by the governor of Yucatán. The letter states that the King had made a special allowance to the Diocese of Yucatán concerning the Obvenciones.

47 January 17, 1816

YUCATAN. (Province)

With heading: Real Cédula de doce de Octubre de mil ochocientos quince para que continúe el pago de obvenciones parroquiales de los Indios. EL REY.
4-page folder, printed on all 4 pages.

Royal patent to the governor of Yucatán allowing the collection of taxes assessed as obvenciones which had been suspended by the decree of November 9, 1812. This document was printed and posted by Miguel de Castro y Araoz, Caballero profeso de la Orden de Calatrava and governor of the Province of Yucatan.

48 April 1, 1816.

MIGUEL CASTRO Y ARAOZ, Governor of Yucatán.

With heading: Señor Capitán General
(At the end:) Imprenta del Gobierno 1816
4-page folder, printed on all 4 pages.

A letter from the Campeche's City magistrates to the governor Castro, relating all the events and festivities organized by the authorities and celebrated in Campeche honoring the return of King Ferdinand VII.

49 Pre-1819

Broadside. (No date but prior to 1819, the date of the death of one of the donors)

A notice printed by Sra. Da. Francisca Larminal thanking those who contributed money to help pay for her and her children's trip to Havana. Included among the donors are D. Pedro Bolfo, the first Governor of Yucatán after Independence; and D. Policarpo Echanobe, The Royal Treasurer of Nueva España.

50 1821.
June 7, 1821

YUCATAN. Militia.

Broadside.

Title heading: Oficio

(At the end:) Mérida de Yucatán: imprenta al cargo de D. M. Anguas, calle del puente 1821

Official printing of Art. 2 of the Provisional Regulations which excluded from military services all those who worked farms.

51 June 17, 1821.

YUCATAN, Militia.

Broadside.

Title heading: EL CAPITAN y demás oficiales de la 3ra. Compañía de Milicias Nacionales de esta capital a los que las componen.

(At the end:) Mérida de Yucatán, imprenta a cargo de D. M. Anguas: 1821

A letter of appreciation from the captain and officers to the soldiers of their company for appointing them as officers and reminding them of their sacred duty toward the King.

(This note was published 3 months before the independence of Yucatán from Spain and its incorporation into the Republic of Mexico.)

52 October 6, 1821

JOSE MARIA DE ALMEYDA, parish priest of Tajsíu.

Broadside.

Title heading: Alcance al Yucateco No. 54

(At the end:) Tajsíu 6 de Octubre 1821.

Pep talk from the priest José María de Almeyda to his Church colleagues exalting the newly liberated country, Mexico.

53 November 9, 1821

PEDRO BOLIO TORRECILLAS, First Governor of Yucatán after the Independence.

Title heading: Acta de la JUNTA GENERAL de esta capital de todas las autoridades, corporaciones y gefes.

(At the end:) Es copia. Mérida 9 de Noviembre 1821

Signed by: Pedro Bolio.

4-page folder, printed on first 2 pages.

Copy of the proceedings of the session held by the JUNTA GENERAL on November 8, 1821, which was concerned with the misconduct of Campeche City Hall officials.

54 1822.
YUCATAN. (Iturbide's Empire)

Broadside.

Title heading: Los Enemigos de la Libertad en Yucatán.

(At the end:) México:1822. En la Imprenta Imperial.

This document lists persons holding office at that time who were accused of having fought against the current government and advises the government of Yucatan to fire them as enemies of the imperial state of Yucatan.

55 May 19, 1822

AGUSTIN DE ITURBIDE, First Emperor of Mexico, Agustín I.

Title heading: S. M. EL EMPERADOR DESPUES DE HABER JURADO EN EL CONGRESO,
PRONUNCIO EL DISCURSO SIGUIENTE.

(At the end:) En la Oficina de D. Alejandro Valdéz, impresor de Cámara.
4-page folder, printed on first 3 pages.

Iturbide's speech after taking oath before the Congress as the first Emperor of Mexico.

(On May 19, 1822 at 7 o'clock in the morning the Congress was called together and Iturbide attended the session while hundreds of his followers waited at the doors shouting "Vivas" for Agustín I and demanding death for those who refused to vote for him. After being appointed as Emperor he took oath before Congress.)

56 June 4, 1822

YUCATAN, Obvenciones

Title heading: REPRESENTACION que los curas de la provincia de Yucatán hicieron al Ilmo. sr. obispo doctor D. Pedro Agustín Estévez y Ugarte con motivo del proyecto acordado por la escma. diputación provincial para una contribución directa, que substituya las obvenciones en que consisten sus congruas, y demás que sostienen a todos los empleados civiles y militares de la provincia.

(At the end:) Mérida de Yucatán: imprenta al cargo de don M. Anguas, calle del puente 1822

The priest of Yucatan inform the Bishop Agustín Estévez of their research on the new method of taxation imposed by the Province Deputies. They requested Bishop Estévez to advocate a change to the Imperial Government to avoid a critical economic situation since the taxes were an unbearable burden to the Indians.

57 June 12, 1822

MELCHOR ALVAREZ, ^{Field Marcha?} ~~General Commanding~~ of the Mexican Imperial Army.
Broadsheet, badly discolored and fragile.

Title heading: Don Melchor Alvarez, Mariscal de Campo del Ejército Imperial mejicano, Caballero de la Militar Orden de San Hermenegildo, condecorado con la Medalla de Oro de este Imperio y Gefe Superior Político de esta Provincia etc.

Melchor Alvarez orders the publication of the Decree of May 19, 1822, whereby Agustín de Iturbide was elected First Emperor of Mexico.

(On the evening of May 18, Pío Marcha sergeant among the troops in Mexico City raised the cry of "Viva Agustín I" the shout was quickly echoed by the soldiers and an enormous mob gathered outside Iturbide's house demanding he declare himself Emperor of Mexico. Iturbide reappeared on the Balcony and feigned reluctance. He retired, nominally to consult his fellow-regents and then came out a second time to announce he had consented. The next day at 7 o'clock in the morning the Congress was called together. Iturbide attended the session and hundreds of his followers waited at the doors shouting "Vivas" for Agustín I, and demanding death for those who refused to vote for him. There were 15 votes against and 57 votes for it, while the deputies expressed no opinion.)

58 September 22, 1822

JOSE DOMINGUEZ MANZO, Minister of Justice (May 19, 1822 to Feb. 10, 1823)
Caption title: Consulta en que el Consejo de Estado propone a S. M. I. las medidas conforme a las Leyes para impedir la introducción en el Imperio de los libros contrarios a la Religión y para estorbar la venta y circulación de los ya introducidos.
4-page folder, printed on all 4 pages.

A proposal to Emperor Iturbide by the State Council -- Almanza, Velázquez, Bárcena, Castillo, Salgado, Oláez, Maldonado, Robles, and Moreno -- to stop the introduction and circulation of antireligious literature and obscene printings. It was reprinted by José Domínguez Manzo, Minister of Justice.

59 September 25, 1822

GENERAL MELCHOR ALVAREZ, Governor of Yucatán. (1822-1823)
Broadsheet.
Caption title: PROCLAMA.
Signed by: Alvarez.
(At the end:) Mérida de Yucatán. Imprenta imparcial al cargo de D. Simón Vargas plaza de San Juan. 1822 Año segundo de la Independencia.

In this proclamation General Alvarez announces the imprisonment of some congressmen who were plotting against Agustín I. He advises the citizens to reject the fanatics' parties: One wanting to impose a Republic and the other wanting a foreign dynasty to rule the country.

(Among the fifteen deputies that were imprisoned was Fray Servando de Teresa de Mier who was Iturbide's most formidable enemy. When Fray Servando was elected and took a seat in congress he immediately began to ridicule Iturbide and the counterfeit titles and splendors of his empire with merciless audacity. Iturbide feared Republicans, and they were indeed those who forced him to abdicate after the publication of the Plan of Casa Mata that established the Republican System.)

1823.

60 FRANCISCO SEVERO MALDONADO, Social reformer *[Author's name does not appear in document]*
Title: Contrato de Asociación para la República de los Estados Unidos de Anáhuac.
70 pages. The first two pages which is the author's address to the citizens are missing.
pp. 1-36

The first printing of "Contrato de Asociación para la República de los Estados Unidos del Anáhuac" is composed of 8 titles and 230 articles which form a Constitution not only political but with economic and social characteristics. The idea of the present Organization of American States (OAS) formed in 1948 was conceived a century earlier by Don Francisco Severo Maldonado.

p. 37 Apuntaciones sobre el Tratado de Confederación general entre todos los Repúblicas Americanas

p. 38-72 Apuntes I-V

1 title for 1823 see also document no 101

61 August 25, 1823

Manifiesto del Supremo Poder Ejecutivo de la Nación Mexicana.
(At the end:) Imprenta Nacional del Supremo Gobierno en Palacio.
4-page folder, printed on all 4 pages.

An eloquent manifesto from the Supreme Executive Power to all the provinces of Mexico asking them to wait in peace while the new Congress could be assembled and draft a Constitution to rule the new independent country.

(After the fall of Iturbide, Mexico was governed from April 2, 1823 to October 10, 1824, by the Supreme Executive Power. A group composed by Nicolás Bravo, Guadalupe Victoria, Miguel Domínguez, Vicente Guerrero and Mariano Michelena. All documents were signed by three of the five members.)

62 1824.
January 31, 1824

MEXICO. Constituent Act of Federation.
With heading: El Supremo Poder Egecutivo nombrado provisionalmente por el Soberano Congreso Mexicano a todos los que las presentes vieren y entendieren.
With letter heading: PRIMERA SECRETARIA DE ESTADO. Sección de Gobierno.
Signed by: Juan Guzmán, rubric.
8 pages.

The Constituent Act of Federation transmitted by Juan Guzman, Minister of Internal and Foreign Affairs. This Constituent Act set forth the fundamental principles upon which the new government would be founded. The Act decreed the sovereignty and independence of Mexico from Spain, established Mexico as a Federation composed of nineteen states and four territories, declared that Catholicism was the national religion and that no other would be permitted. Articles 5 and 6 of the Act provided that the form of government should be that of a federal republic composed of states "free and sovereign" in all matters pertaining to their internal administration.

(This Act served as the fundamental law until the following October when the Constitution was completed and put into effort.)

63 March 2, 1824

MEXICO. Supreme Executive Power.
Wrapper title page: Manifiesto del Supremo Poder Ejecutivo de los Estados Federados de México a la nación. México 1824. Imprenta del Supremo Gobierno en Palacio.
9 pages.

A manifesto by the Supreme Executive Power to the citizens exhorting the people to face the fact that the new republic is crumbling and needs the help of everyone, urging them to forget past disagreements, diversity of opinions and old parties and to work together for the new Republic.

(After the fall of Iturbide, Mexico was governed from April 2, 1823 to October 10, 1824, by the Supreme Executive Power. A group composed by Nicolás Bravo, Guadalupe Victoria, Miguel Domínguez, Vicente Guerrero and Mariano Michelena. All documents were signed by three of the five members.)

64 May 13, 1824

JOSE MARIA MENESES, Bishop of Yucatan.

Caption title on page 2: Oficio del Sr. Vicario Capitulo y Gobernador del Obispado de Mérida de Yucatán al M. I. Y. V. Cabildo Eclesiástico de su Santa Iglesia Catedral, sobre el Decreto No. 24 de la H. Legislatura de Tabasco y contestación de su Señoría Ilustrísima. Mérida de Yucatán. Imprenta a cargo de Lorenzo Seguí. 1829.
Wrapper title blank.

13 pages.

Official letter from the Bishop of Yucatán to the Collegiate Church transmitting his resolution concerning Decree No. 24 issued by the Tabasco Legislative body. He proves that those authorities do not have the legal right to interfere with the Diocese of Yucatan and less the right of dividing it as they pretended in the Decree No. 24.

65 May 29, 1824

MEXICO. Supreme Executive Power.

With heading: El Supremo Poder Ejecutivo de la Federación Mexicana a la Nación.
(At the end:) México 1824: Imprenta del Supremo Gobierno, en Palacio.
4-page folder, printed on all 4 pages.

Miguel Domínguez and Vicente Guerrero, substitute members of the Supreme Executive Power, address the citizens, exhorting them to reject as enemies of Mexico all those who sympathize with an Imperial government.

(Iturbide was forced to abdicate and a new form of government was appointed: the Supreme Executive Power formed by Nicolás Bravo, Guadalupe Victoria, D. Pedro Celestino Negrete and, as substitutes, Miguel Domínguez and Vicente Guerrero.)

66 October 4, 1824

CONSTITUTION OF MEXICO.

With letter heading: Primera Secretaría de Estado. Sección de Gobierno.

Most of title page missing. *Constitución Federal de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos*

Signed in two places (letter of transmittal and on page 28) by Juan Guzmán, Minister of Internal and Foreign Affairs.

Printed by: En el Palacio Nacional de México a 4 de Octubre de 1824.

32 pages.

The first issuance of the Federal Constitution of 1824.

(Mexico's first Federal Constitution was modelled after the Constitution of the United States, adapted to Mexican traditions by omission of religious tolerance -Catholicism alone was to be allowed- and of trial by jury.)

67 October 5, 1824

MEXICO. Supreme Executive Power. (Guadalupe Victoria, Nicolás Bravo and Miguel Domínguez.)

Wrapper title page: Manifiesto del Supremo Poder Ejecutivo de los Estados Federados de México a la nación. México 1824. Imprenta del Supremo Gobierno en Palacio.

6 pages. *En la República Mexicana a los Estados Unidos Mexicanos Federados.*

A manifesto explaining some of the economic and political conditions of the new Republic and expressing confidence in its future which was to be placed in the hands of the President appointed by Congress.

(This document was published 5 days before Guadalupe Victoria took office as the First Mexican President.

After the fall of Iturbide, Mexico was governed from April 2, 1823 to October 10, 1824, by the Supreme Executive Power. It was formed by Nicolás Bravo, Guadalupe Victoria, Miguel Domínguez, Vicente Guerrero and Mariano Michelena. All documents were signed by three of the five members.)

1828.

68 GUADALUPE VICTORIA, First Mexican President (1824-1829)

Title heading: Discurso pronunciado por el C. Guadalupe Victoria en la solemne apertura de las sesiones ordinarias del Congreso General.

(At the end:) Méjico: 1828. Imprenta del Aguila, Dirigida por José Ximeno, Calle de Medinas Núm. 6.

7 pages.

President Guadalupe Victoria's state of the nation address to the opening session of Congress.

69 January 28, 1828

GUADALUPE VICTORIA, First Mexican President (1824-1829)

Broadside printed on both sides, badly foxed and brittle.

With title heading: El Presidente de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos a sus conciudadanos.

President Victoria gives information about the insurrection, which had developed in the last days of 1827. This insurrection was led by the Vice President Nicolás Bravo.

(The conservatives, led by Nicolás Bravo, organized a rebellion. The movement was suppressed by Vicente Guerrero, and Bravo was sent into exile.)

70 September 17, 1828

(Santa Anna)

GUADALUPE VICTORIA, First Mexican President (Oct. 10, 1824 - April 1, 1829)
Title heading: El Presidente de los Estados-Unidos Mejicanos a sus conciudadanos.
(At the end:) Méjico:1828. Imprenta del Aguila, Dirigida por José Ximeno, calle de Medinas núm. 6.

A communication from President Guadalupe Victoria, informing the citizens that following Santa Anna's suspension as Vice-governor of Veracruz, he and his troops had escaped from Jalapa. Victoria warned the citizens of the threat Santa Anna represents for the Republic. This document, highly critical of Santa Anna, states "It is sufficient just to mention the circumstances of (Santa Anna) activities to form a very positive idea of his criminal character."

71 October 25, 1828

GUADALUPE VICTORIA, First Mexican President (Oct. 10, 1824 to April 1, 1829)
Title heading: El Presidente de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos a los ciudadanos de ellos.

4-page folder, printed on first 3 pages.

President Victoria addresses the citizens warning them of a possible invasion and asking them to stop their internal quarrels and to unite their forces to defend Mexico.

(For many years Spain refused to recognize that it had lost America; recognition ^{Law of the Bontelone} was not accepted until December 28, 1836 with the treaty Santa María-Calatrava signed in Madrid by the Spanish Minister of State, José Ma. Calatrava and by the Mexican commisioner, Miguel Santa María.)

72 1829.
January 13, 1829

MEXICO. Department of Justice and Ecclesiastic Affairs. (Juan José Espinosa de los Monteros.)

Wrapper title page: Memoria que en cumplimiento del artículo 120 de la Constitución Federal de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos, leyó el Secretario de Estado y del Despacho Universal de Justicia y Negocios Eclesiásticos en la Camara de Diputados del Ministerio de su cargo.

México: Imprenta del Aguila, dirigida por José Ximeno. 1829.

48 pages: (24 p. text; 24 tables of statistics)

Annual report in compliance with Art. 120 of the Federal Constitution of 1824 by the Department of Justice and Ecclesiastic Affairs.

(Art. 120 requested annual reports from all the Government departments.)

73 April 1, 1829

VICENTE GUERRERO, President of Mexico (Jan. 12, to Dec. 16, 1829.)

Broadside printed on both sides.

Signed by: Vicente Guerrero, rubric.

President Guerrero wrote to the Franciscan community in Campeche, letting them know that the community was to be dissolved and the property of the community was to be sold.
Nettie Lee Benson Latin American Collection, the University of Texas at Austin

that the national religion is and will be Catholic, promising to protect it and asking for their prayers.

74 August 2, 1829

(Santa Anna)

VICENTE GUERRERO, President of Mexico (Jan. 12, to Dec. 16 1829.)

With heading: El Presidente de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos. Compatriotas:

(At the end:) Imprenta Aguilar del Aguila.

4-page folder, printed on all four pages.

President Guerrero announces the landing of Spanish troops under Brigadier Isidro Barradas. In order to expel Barradas expedition out of the country he named Santa Anna as Chief General and divided the army in five sections which were led by Santa Anna, Garza, Herrera, Valdivieso and Velázquez.

(The purpose of Barradas expedition was the reconquest of Mexico by the Spanish crown. It was organized by the General Captain of Cuba Francisco Vives and led by Isidro Barradas who in July 26, 1829, landed at Punta Jerez with 4,000 soldiers. By early August had taken Tampico and Altamira. But in August 20 General Santa Anna and General Mier y Terán attacked Fortín de la Barra, and Isidro Barradas had to capitulate.)

75 November 20, 1829

VICENTE GUERRERO, President of Mexico (Jan. 12, to Dec. 16, 1829.)

With heading: EL PRESIDENTE DE LA REPUBLICA.

4-page folder, printed on first 3 pages.

President Vicente Guerrero announces the defeat of the Spanish expedition under Barradas, and denounces as enemies of the Republic the Centralist uprising in Campeche which favor the Spanish crown. He advises all the governors to prevent such up risings in their States.

(In the year 1829 Campeche was one of the five districts of Yucatan.)

76 December 23, 1829

Broadside.

Title heading: Circular.

Luis Quintanar communicates than inspite of Bocanegra's efforts to defend the government palace after a scattered shooting it was taken and the new government, designated by law, was set.

(By decree of Dec. 16, 1829, President Guerrero was appointed General Commander of the Army, and the Legislature elected as President José María Bocanegra. Bocanegra held office for less than a week, from December 18 to December 23, 1829. On December 23, 1829, he was overthrown by Luis Quintanar, Pedro Vélez, and Lucas Alamán, who formed a Junta to govern the nation.)

77 December ²³31, 1829

Broadside.

Caption title: ACTA DEL PRONUNCIAMIENTO de la Gran México por el restablecimiento de la Constitución y las leyes.

(At the end:) Imprenta a cargo del C. Tomás Uribe y Alcalde, calle de Jesús num. 2.

A Military Revolution Act issued by the Reserve Army declaring as unconstitutional the government of President José María Bocanegra.

(A Junta formed by Pedro Vélez, Luis Quintanar and Lucas Alamán overthrew President José Ma. Bocanegra on December 23, 1829. This uprising assured Bustamante the presidential chair in January 1830.)

78 January 11, 1832

Department of Justice and Ecclesiastic Affairs. (José Ignacio Espinosa)

Wrapper title page: Memoria del Ministerio de Justicia y Negocios Eclesiásticos de la República Mexicana. Presentada por el Secretario del Ramo a las Cámaras del Congreso general, México. Imprenta del Aguila, dirigida por José Ximeno, calle de Medinas núm. 6. 1832.

20 pages.

Annual report in compliance with Art. 120 of the Federal Constitution of 1824 by the Department of Justice and Ecclesiastic Affairs.

(Art. 120 requested annual reports from all the government departments.)

1835.

79 YUCATAN. Church.

Broadsheet,

With heading: Catálogo de los Ilustrísimos Señores Obispos de Yucatán.

(At the end:) Mérida de Yucatán. Imprenta del Gobierno, de Lorenzo Seguí, calle de la Independencia. 1835.

List of the Bishops of Yucatán from 1519 to 1834. The first Bishopric was established in 1519 with the title of Carlense by Pope Leo X. This Bishopric included the territories of Tlaxcala, Veracruz and Yucatán.

(Note the printing error in the year in which Agustín Estévez y Ugarte was appointed.)

80 January 26, 1835.

MEXICO. Department of Justice and Ecclesiastic Affairs. (J. de Iturbide.)

Wrapper title page: Memoria del Ministerio de Justicia y Negocios Eclesiásticos de la República Mexicana, Presentada a las Cámaras del Congreso de la Union, en cumplimiento del artículo 120 de la Constitución federal, ... México: Imprenta del Aguila, dirigida por José Ximeno, calle de Medinas núm. 6. 1835.

72 pages.

Annual report in compliance with Art. 120 of the Federal Constitution of 1824 by the Department of Justice and Ecclesiastic Affairs.

(Art. 120 requested annual reports from all the government departments.)

81 January 27, 1835.

MIGUEL BARRAGAN, Provisional President of Mexico. (Jan. 28, 1835 - Feb. 27, 1836)
Broadside.

With letter heading: Primera Secretaría del Estado. Departamento del Interior.

José Gutiérrez de Estrada, Minister of Interior and Foreign Affairs, announces the election of Miguel Barragán as Provisional President by Congress.

(Barragán held office as Provisional President from Jan. 28, 1835 to Feb. 27, 1836, during Santa Anna's leave of absence.)

82 February 3, 1835.

PEDRO DE BARANDA, Governor of Yucatan. (1835)

Broadside. In bad condition, discolored, brittle, and broken.

With heading: El vice-Gobernador constitucional del Estado de Yucatán en egercicio del Supremo Poder ejecutivo, decretado lo siguiente.

The governor Baranda communicates a decree from the Yucatecan Congress whereby the attention of the civil and criminal manners were placed under a single magistrate.

83 February 19, 1835.

PEDRO DE BARANDA, Vicegovernor of Yucatán. (1835)

Broadside.

With heading: El Vice-Gobernador constitucional del Estado de Yucatán en egercicio del Supremo Poder ejecutivo, a sus habitantes, sabed: que el Congreso ha decretado lo siguiente.

Pedro^{de} Baranda, Vicegovernor, communicates a decree from the Yucatecan Congress in which Sebastián López de Llergo was appointed as interim governor of Yucatán during Baranda's absence.

84 February 20, 1835

PEDRO DE BARANDA, Vicegovernor of Yucatán. (1835)

Broadside. Badly discolored.

With heading: El Vice-gobernador constitucional del Estado de Yucatán en ejercicio del Supremo Poder ejecutivo, a sus habitantes, sabed: que el Congreso ha decretado lo siguiente.

Vicegovernor Baranda transmits a decree from the Yucatecan Congress with the measures to be taken with the debts resulting from the past insurrections and revolutions.

85 * February 27, 1835.

JOSE MARIA GUTIERREZ DE ESTRADA, Minister of Interior and Foreign Affairs.
(Jan. 23 to June 1, 1835.)

Broadside.

With heading: Primera Secretaría de Estado. Departamento del Interior.

José María Gutiérrez de Estrada communicates a decree from Miguel Barragán, Provisional President, allowing Iturbide's widow and children to return to Mexico, and continuing payment of the pension for the congressmen: Guadalupe Victoria, Demetrio del Castillo, and Manuel Miranda.

86 February 27, 1835

SEBASTIAN LOPEZ DE LLERGO, Governor of Yucatán.
Broadside.

The provisional governor, Sebastián López de Llergo, decreed that all national vessels carrying grains and flour shall be exempt from local and state taxation due to the scarcity of these products on the Peninsula.

87 March 4, 1835

JOSE MARIANO BLASCO, Chancellor of the Exchequer. (Jan. 28 to Aug. 28, 1835)
Broadside, printed on both sides.

With Letter heading: Secretaría de Hacienda, Sección de cuenta y razón.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, José Mariano Blasco, communicates a presidential decree which reduced by 75 percent the quota of taxes paid by each state. These quotas could have been paid in cash or by repairing roads in the States' jurisdictions.

88 March 28, 1835

SEBASTIAN LOPEZ DE LLERGO, Governor of Yucatan.

Broadside, printed on both sides. (Encapsulated in plastic. Badly discolored and very brittle.)

With heading: Gobierno Supremo del Estado de Yucatán.

Governor López de Llergo transmits a circular of February 18, 1835, from José Ma. Gutiérrez de Estrada in which the latter communicates a presidential proclamation calling for the cessation of all punishment and persecutions performed in the name of national welfare and security. The proclamation urges citizens in hiding to return to their homes, to forget past difficulties, and to resume their normal lives.

89 May 7, 1835

SMALLPOX

Broadside printed on both sides.

With heading: VACUNA.

(At the end:) Mérida de Yucatán. Imprenta del Gobierno, de L. Seguí: Calle de la Independencia. 1835.

Signed by: Carvajal, rubric. (Secretary of Yucatan's government)

A broadside with instructions for the municipal government of Yucatán for vaccination against small-pox.

November 3, 1835.

SANTA ANNA.

Broadside.

With heading: Alcance al Cometa No. 130

(At the end:) Mérida de Yucatán. Oficina de Lorenzo Seguí, Impresor del Gobierno.

The editors of the newspaper Cometa published a letter sent by Santa Anna to Francisco de Paula Toro in which President Santa Anna acknowledges he had received the information from the Congress of Yucatan concerning the imposition of Toro as governor of Yucatan and that he sympathizes with the strong and hard measures taken in order to place Toro in charge of the government.

(Note the printing error ahead of document in which "Viva Santa-Anna" appears in mirror image. Fred White says of this document: "This is the finest example of Mexican printing of the period that it has been my pleasure to examine.")

1836.

August 27, 1836

JOSE MARIA TORNEL, Minister of War and Navy. (Dec. 2, 1834 to Sept. 9, 1836)

Broadside.

With letter heading: Secretaría de Guerra y Marina. Sección central.- Mesa 1ª.

José María Tornel transmits a presidential decree ordering the suspension of hostilities toward Spain in order that the last details concerning the independence could be settled.

(The official Spanish recognition of Mexico's independence was signed on Dec. 28, 1836 in the Santa María Calatrava treaty.)

1837.

February 22, 1837

YUCATAN, Izamal.

Broadside printed on both sides.

With heading: Acta y Exposición del R. Ayuntamiento de la Villa de Izamal que ha dirigido al Escmo. Sr. Gobernador interino del Departamento D. Pedro Escudero y Rocha.

(At the end:) Mérida.- Imprenta de Espinosa.-1837

City officials of Izamal passed this Act apologizing for their previous opposition and expressing support to Pedro Escudero Rocha, substitute governor of Yucatan.

[aching?]

May 23, 1837

YUCATAN, Church.

Broadside.

With heading: CONTESTACION del cura de Peto, C. José María Lanuza, al papel titulado: Primer grito de los amantes de la Religión del pueblo de Peto, o más bien sea a D. Francisco Suárez, su autor.

Signed by: José María Lanuza, signature.

(At the end:) Mérida de Yucatán. Oficina de Lorenzo Seguí, Impresor del Gobierno. 1837.

The priest José María Lanuza replies to Francisco Suarez article, "Primer grito...", proving the falsity of the accusations made in the article that says Lanuza neglected his parishioners.

94 June 13, 1837

JOAQUIN GUTIERREZ DE ESTRADA, Governor of Yucatan (1837)
With letter heading: Gobierno Superior del Departamento de Yucatán.
12 pages.

The Governor Gutiérrez de Estrada communicates a Presidential decree which gives new regulations for the organization and distribution of the public treasury of the State. It also states the obligations and salaries of government officials.

95 June 30, 1837

JOAQUIN LEBRIJA, Chancellor of the Exchequer.
Broadside.

Publication by Joaquín Lebrija, Chancellor of the Exchequer, informing the governor of Yucatan of the necessity to change the membership of the Juntas Calificadoras of the State. Transmitted by Manuel Carvajal, secretary general of Yucatan.

96 1856.
January 3, 1856

Manuscript
1 page.

Certificate releasing Mariano Domingo from a bond guaranteeing the honesty of officer José María García Montero, first account of the Treasury Department of Yucatan.

1858.

97 SIMON PEON

4 docs. Manuscript. Written on stamped paper, bearing the seal of the Treasury of Mérida.
9 pages. [Documents are incomplete]

Record of legal proceedings for the auction of a house belonged to the deceased Pedro Ortiz, by Simón Peón his testamentary executor. Dates from 1839 to 1858.

(Simón Peón, large landholder of Yucatan, is prominently mentioned by John Lloyd Stevens as his host during his travels through Yucatán in the early 1840's.)

98 1859.
November 4, 1859

CARLOS MARIA COLINA RUBIO, Bishop of Chiapas.
Pastoral Letter.

With title page: Duodécima Carta Pastoral que el ilustrísimo Sr. Doctor Don Carlos María Colina y Rubio, dignísimo Obispo de Chiapas, dirige a todos sus diocesanos a 4 de Noviembre de 1859.

Cover title: Duodécima Pastoral del Obispo de Chiapas. 1859.

Printed by: Imprenta de Luna, calle de la Providencia No. 2. Guatemala 1859.
76 pages.

The Bishop of Chiapas, Carlos Ma. Colina addresses this letter to his parishioners from exile in Guatemala refuting the law of July 12, 1859, issued by President Juárez. This law, better known as Leyes de Reforma, proclaimed complete separation of the Church

from the State, suppression of monasteries and confiscation of the wealth owned and administrated by the Church.

99 1860.
April 17, 1860

CHIAPAS, Tabasco. (Church)

Blank cover.

At head: Nos el Dr. D. José María Barrutia y Croquer, y D. Fr. Juan de Jesús Zepeda, por la Gracia de Dios y de la Santa Sede Apostólica, Obispos de Camaxaco y Arindele, in partibus infidelium, y auxiliares del Ilmo. y Rmo. Sr. Dr. D. Francisco de Paula García Pélaez, Arzobispo de esta S. I. Metropolitana de Guatemala; Al venerable Clero y demás fieles de este Arzobispado y de la Diócesis de Chiapas, salud en nuestro Señor Jesucristo.

16 pages.

A long letter sent by Bishops from Camaco, Arindele, and Chiapas asking for their Dioceses to pray for Pope Pius IX who was facing political accusations.

100 1869.
September 18, 1869

YUCATAN, Government.

Wrapper title: Nueva Exposición del Gobierno de Yucatán al Supremo de la Unión sobre reconocimiento y amortización de los créditos del Estado. Mérida. Imprenta de J. D. Espinosa e hijos. 1869.

18 pages.

Official booklet issued by the government of Yucatán on June 16, 1869 to acknowledge its debts and redemptions.

101 1873.
June 13, 1873

INQUISITION TRIBUNAL.

Broadsheets.

Accounting balance on the extinct Inquisition Tribunal's possessions.

102 1878.
May 25, 1878

YUCATAN, Church.

Broadside.

With title heading: A mis amados feligreses.

(At the end:) Izamal, Mayo 25 de 1878. Imp. a cargo de P. Bolio.

Fr. Vicente Marín appoints members of his parish to collect money to repair the Church and to purchase supplies and materials.